



environmental consultants, inc.

www.jbrenv.com

8160 South Highland Drive • Sandy, Utah 84093 [P] 801.943.4144 [F] 801.942.1852

September 1, 2009

Mr. Jim Dykman  
Utah State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Rio Grande  
Salt Lake City, UT

Mr. Dykman:

Geneva Rock is preparing an amendment to their Notice of Intent to commence Large Mining Operations for the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining (DOGM). As part of this process, a cultural resource inventory was conducted on private and SITLA lands to meet DOGM permitting requirements. The project is the Pelican Point Gravel Pit located west of Utah Lake in Utah County. The enclosed copy of the cultural resource inventory report is for SHPO files.

If you have any questions, please call me at your convenience.

Best regards,

Ms. Marit Sawyer  
JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.  
801-943-4144

Encl: P-III Associates archaeology survey of March 2008.

Cc: Leslie Heppler – Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; 1594 W. North Temple, Suite 1210; Salt Lake City, UT 84114 – with enclosure

Geneva Pelican Point file – cover letter only. Copy of report already in file.

RECEIVED

SEP 03 2009

DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

# ***P-III Associates, Inc.***

*Cultural Resource Consultants*

May 15, 2008

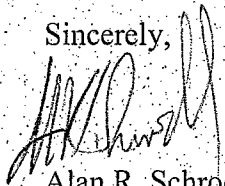
Ms. Marit Sawyer  
JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.  
8160 South Highland Drive  
Sandy, Utah 84093

RE: Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory for the Geneva Rock Quarry Project in Utah  
County, Utah – State of Utah Project-Specific Permit U-08-PD-027p

Dear Ms. Sawyer:

We are pleased to submit the final report for the Geneva Rock Quarry Project. The State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) did not have any comments regarding the draft report. We have enclosed three copies of the final report (two bound and one unbound). We appreciate the opportunity to conduct this project for you and look forward to working with you again in the future. Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Alan R. Schroedl  
Senior Consultant

ARS/drc

Enclosures: Three (3) hard copies of final cultural resources report 5304-01-20806



# INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE GENEVA ROCK QUARRY PROJECT IN UTAH COUNTY, UTAH

Cultural Resources Report 5304-01-20806

compiled by  
Samantha L. Kirkley

Submitted to  
JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.  
8160 South Highland Drive  
Sandy, UT 84093

Submitted by  
P-III Associates, Inc.  
2759 South 300 West, Suite A  
Salt Lake City, UT 84115

March 2008

Work Completed Under State of Utah Project-Specific Permit U-08-PD-027p

*P-III ASSOCIATES, INC.*



SEP 03 2009

# **INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE GENEVA ROCK QUARRY PROJECT IN UTAH COUNTY, UTAH**

Cultural Resources Report 5304-01-20806

compiled by

Samantha L. Kirkley

Submitted to

JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.  
8160 South Highland Drive  
Sandy, UT 84093

Submitted by

P-III Associates, Inc.  
2759 South 300 West, Suite A  
Salt Lake City, UT 84115

March 2008

Work Completed Under State of Utah Project-Specific Permit U-08-PD-027p

*P-III ASSOCIATES, INC.*



**INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE  
GENEVA ROCK QUARRY PROJECT IN UTAH COUNTY,  
UTAH**

Cultural Resources Report 5304-01-20806

compiled by  
Samantha L. Kirkley

Submitted to  
JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc.  
8160 South Highland Drive  
Sandy, Utah 84093

Submitted by  
P-III Associates, Inc.  
2759 South 300 West, Suite A  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115-2955

March 2008

Work Completed Under State of Utah Project-Specific Permit U-08-PD-027p

**COVER PAGE**  
**Must Accompany All Project Reports**  
**Submitted to Utah SHPO**



**Project Name:** Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory  
for the Geneva Rock Quarry Project in  
Utah County, Utah

**State Proj. No.:** U-08-PD-027p

**Report Date:** March 2008

**County(ies):** Utah

**Principal Investigator:** Alan R. Schroedl

**Field Supervisor(s):** Robert I. Birnie

**Record search completed at what office(s)?** Utah Division of State History and the BLM Utah  
State Office

**Record search date(s):** January 28, 2008

**Area surveyed - Intensive (<15 m intervals):** 156 acres **Recon/Intuitive (>15 m intervals):** 0 acres

**7.5' Series USGS Map Reference(s):** Soldiers Pass, UT 1993; Saratoga Springs, UT 1994;  
Pelican Point, UT 1991; & Lincoln Point, UT 1993

**SITES REPORTED**

**COUNT / SMITHSONIAN SITE NUMBERS**

**Archaeological Sites**

Revisits (no inventory form update)

0

Update (updated IMACS site inventory form attached)

0

New Recordings (IMACS site inventory form attached)

2

42UT1589 and  
42UT1590

Total Count of Archaeological Sites

2

Historic Structures (USHS 106 site info form attached)

0

Total National Register Eligible Sites

0

**COVER PAGE**  
**Must Accompany All Project Reports**  
**Submitted to Utah SHPO**

**Checklist of Required Items, attached**

1. ☒ 1 Copy of the final report
2. ☒ Copy of 7.5' Series USGS map with surveyed/excavated area clearly identified
3. Completed IMACS site inventory forms,
  - ☒ Parts A and B or C,
  - ☒ the IMACS Encoding Form,
  - ☒ Site Sketch Map,
  - ☒ Photographs, and
  - ☒ Copy of the appropriate 7.5' Series USGS map w/ site location marked and Smithsonian site number clearly labeled
4. ☒ Completed "Cover Page" accompanying final report and survey materials

*For UDSH office use only*

## *Table of Contents*

Section	Page
List of Figures .....	iii
List of Tables .....	iv
Introduction and Project Description.....	1
Environmental Setting .....	1
Culture History .....	3
The Prehistoric Setting .....	3
The Historic Setting .....	4
Mining .....	5
Background Research: Methods and Results.....	6
File Search .....	6
Historic Records Search.....	6
Field and Laboratory Methods .....	6
Inventory Results and National Register Eligibility Recommendations .....	7
Summary of the Newly Recorded Sites .....	7
Summary and Management Recommendations .....	10
References Cited .....	11
Appendix	
A. FIGURES .....	A-1
B. A LIST OF THE LEGAL LOCATIONS BY PARCEL FOR THE PROJECT AREA .....	B-1
C. IMACS SITE FORMS .....	C-1



## *List of Figures*

Figure	Page
A-1. A portion of the U.S.G.S. Provo, Utah 1986 1:100,000 topographic map showing the general location of the project area in Utah County, Utah. . . .	A-1
A-2. Portions of the U.S.G.S. Soldiers Pass, Utah 1993; Saratoga Springs, Utah 1994; Pelican Point, Utah 1992; and Lincoln Point, Utah 1993 7.5' topographic maps showing the locations of sites recorded during the inventory . . . . .	A-2
A-3. A portion of a 1912 GLO map of T. 6S, R. 1E indicating the presence of several unnamed roads in Section 31 of the current project area . . . . .	A-3

## *List of Tables*

Table	Page
1. List of sites along with their general age, type, size, and National Register of Historic Places recommendation .....	7

## ***Introduction and Project Description***

In March of 2008, P-III Associates, Inc. (P-III Associates) conducted an intensive cultural resources inventory of approximately 156 acres of land in anticipation of a proposed rock quarry expansion. The project area consists of 107 acres of private land and 49 acres of State land administered by the State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA). The project area is located within the Lake Mountains along the western edge of Utah Lake in the northwestern sector of Utah County, Utah (Figure A-1). The project area is situated in portions of sections 30, 31, and 32 of T. 6S, R. 1E (Figure A-2). An area previously affected by mining activities, consisting of 57 acres, was not inventoried (see Figure A-2). Topographic map coverage of the project area is provided by the Saratoga Springs, Utah (1994); Soldiers Pass, Utah (1993); Pelican Point, Utah (1992); and Lincoln Point, Utah (1993) 7.5' U.S.G.S. quadrangles.

The intensive cultural resources inventory was performed on behalf of Geneva Rock Products, Inc. to help them comply with federal and state cultural resource protection and preservation laws. It was conducted under the provisions of the State of Utah Project-Specific Permit No. U-08-PD-027p. Alan R. Schroedl was the principal investigator, and Robert I. Birnie was the project director. The goals of the project were to locate, record, and evaluate all cultural resource properties within the project area and to identify those properties that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The investigations were initiated with a review of the cultural resource records and other pertinent documents on file at the Utah Division of State History on January 28, 2008. In addition, General Land Office (GLO) maps available online at the Utah State BLM web site ([http://www.ut.blm.gov/LandRecords/surveys\\_ut.cfm](http://www.ut.blm.gov/LandRecords/surveys_ut.cfm)) were also examined. Fieldwork and report preparation took place in March of 2008.

The cultural resources inventory of the project area resulted in the identification and documentation of two newly recorded sites (both historic [42UT1589 and 42UT1590]) and no isolated finds (IFs). Both of the newly recorded sites are on private land. The newly recorded sites consist of historic trash scatters. Supporting data for this report are located in the appendices. Figures are presented in Appendix A, legal locations are found in Appendix B, and the site forms are in Appendix C.

## ***Environmental Setting***

The project area is situated around an existing quarry pit amid a series of hill crests, slopes, and terraces directly east of Little Canyon and west of Goose Point on Utah Lake. Utah Lake is approximately 500 m east of the project area. Elevations range from 4587 ft above mean sea level (amsl) in the eastern portion of the project area to 5376 ft amsl in the western portion. Highway 68 runs along the western bank of Utah

Lake and is immediately parallel to most of the eastern boundary of the project area. The southern boundary trends from southeast to northwest along a drainage and into the hills above the project area.

Soil types present in the project area include a Donnardo stony loam along the eastern boundary, a Lodar-rock outcrop in the southwestern corner, and Amtoft moist-rock outcrop in the remainder of the project area. Donnardo series soils are classified as loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, mesic Typic Calcixerolls. These soils occur on moderately sloping to moderately steep alluvial fans. They formed in alluvium from sandstone, limestone, and shale. They are at elevations from 4500 to 6600 ft amsl. Surface soils associated with Donnardo series soils are brown (10YR 4/3) to very dark brown (10YR 2/2) very stony loam. Lodar series soils are classified as loamy-skeletal, carbonatic, mesic Lithic Calcixerolls. These soils are on strongly sloping to very steep mountainsides, hillsides, and ridges. Lodar soils formed in colluvium and residuum from limestone and sandstone. Surface soils associated with Lodar series soils are grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) to very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) very cobbly loam. Amtoft series soils are classified as loamy-skeletal, carbonatic, mesic Lithic Xeric Haplocalcids. These soils occur on moderately sloping to very steep crests and backslopes of hills, mountains, and ridges. Amtoft formed in colluvium, residuum, and local alluvium from calcareous sedimentary rocks. Surface soils associated with Amtoft series soils are light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) to very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) flaggy loam.

The project area is in the Upper Sonoran Life Zone (University of Utah et al. 1992 455:1-2 and 460:1-23) and in the Sagebrush-Grass Steppe of the western United States. Plant species in north-central Utah that apply to the project area include pinyon pine (*Pinus edulis*), Utah Juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*), saltbush (*Atriplex nuttallii*), spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*), big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), low sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula*), thistle (*Cirsium* spp.), Mormon tea (*Ephedra viridis*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.), Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), needle and thread grass (*Stipa* spp.), desert phlox (*Phlox austromontana*), Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), and buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.) (Welsh et al. 1993).

Animal species that are present in north-central Utah and may have been present as well as economically important to prehistoric peoples include white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), pygmy rabbit (*Sylvilagus idahoensis*), mountain cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*), a variety of rodents, coyote (*Canis latrans*), Kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), mountain lion or cougar (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Felis rufus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), elk

(*Cervus elaphus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and pronghorned antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) (Zevloff 1988).

Habitats for various bird species do not tend to be mutually exclusive because birds are highly mobile, but many families have species that tend to inhabit certain zones for feeding and nesting. Some families that are generalists and can be found in north-central Utah are starlings (*Sturnidae*); some species of warblers and sparrows (*Emberizidae*); wrens (*Troglodytidae*); jays, magpies, and crows (*Corvidae*); mockingbirds (*Mimidae*); bird hawks (*accipiters*); buzzard hawks (*buteos*); and pigeons and doves (*Columbidae*) (Benyus 1989).

Of the reptiles, the western skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*) can be found throughout most of north-central Utah. Amphibians common throughout the area include the Great Basin spadefoot (*Scaphiopus intermontanus*), western toad (*Bufo boreas*), and Woodhouse's toad (*Bufo woodhousei*) (Peterson 2003).

## **Culture History**

### **The Prehistoric Setting**

Human inhabitants have continuously occupied the Great Basin, specifically the region around Utah Lake, for the past 10,000-12,000 years. For the purpose of this report, these occupations will be divided into six chronological periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Historic.

The Paleoindian period (10,000-7,000 B.C.) has been minimally represented in the Great Basin by a few sporadic surface finds consisting of large, fluted, and stemmed projectile points (e.g. Clovis, Folsom, Great Basin Stemmed). North American Paleoindian peoples have been commonly depicted as highly mobile, big game hunters, based on Plains archeological research. However, more recent investigation of pluvial lake margins suggests that Paleoindian peoples in the Great Basin engaged in the exploitation of marshes and lacustrine resources as well (Grayson 1993).

The Archaic period (ca. 7000 B.C.-A.D. 400) has a greater presence in the archeological record of the Great Basin than the Paleoindian period. The Archaic period is generally subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, but will be addressed as a single period for the purposes of this report (Birnie 2007). As evident from a distinct increase in the presence of grinding implements, the Archaic period is marked by a subsistence strategy shift toward greater dependence on plants and seeds (Grayson 1993). Archaic peoples engaged in a mobilized subsistence strategy, collecting a broad assortment of wild foods and exploiting local lacustrine resources. The Archaic period is also

characterized by the implementation of the atlatl and dart points (Janetski 1991). Some significant Archaic projectile point types include Pinto, Northern Side-notched, Humbolt Lanceolate, Elko Eared, Gypsum, Elko Side-notched, and Elko Corner-notched (Birnie 2007).

The Formative period (ca. A.D. 400-1300) is marked by technological advancements and new settlement and subsistence strategies. A general trend toward sedentism, more investment in the construction of dwelling structures (e.g., pithouses), the introduction of corn horticulture, pottery, and the bow and arrow are distinctive changes of the Formative period. The Fremont people were the most likely residents of the Utah Lake region during this period (Birnie 2007). Fremont artifact assemblages include, but are not limited to, grayware pottery, ceramic figurines, s-twist cordage, elaborate basketry, and small projectile points (in comparison to Archaic lanceolate points) (Birnie 2007; Grayson 1993). Over the years, archeologists have been confused by the regional cultural variability of the Fremont. Simms (1986) suggests three settlement/subsistence strategies are indicative of the Fremont complex: sedentary horticulturists that participate in infrequent foraging, fluctuating sedentary horticulturists and mobile foragers, and distinct hunting-gathering and horticulture groups. Distinct hunter-gatherer groups most likely occupied Formative period sites nearest to the project area, as few pithouses, storage structures, or other artifacts indicative of sedentary lifeways have been found (Heath and Jones 1994). As noted by Grayson (1993), variability is the most characteristic attribute of the Fremont.

Very little is known about the Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric periods in Utah Valley (Janetski 1991). Only a few sites have been discovered that are representative of the period. Generally speaking, Numic-speaking peoples from southeastern California, such as the Goshute, Ute, and Paiute, entered the Great Basin around 1000 A.D. The emergence of Numic-speaking peoples consequently marked the demise of the Fremont (Birnie 2007). The Numic-speaking people introduced the Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points and crude brownware pottery to the Great Basin. This assemblage was very distinctly different from the Fremont, offering no cultural continuity (Birnie 2007; Madsen 1989).

## **The Historic Setting**

The Domínguez-Escalante expedition in 1776 was the first recorded European exploration to Utah. Having begun their journey in Sante Fe, New Mexico, they were en route to find an overland passage to other Spanish missions in California. The expedition entered Utah Valley from what is known today as Spanish Fork Canyon on September 21, 1776 and traveled to the eastern edge of Utah Lake (Durham 1997:27). The group traveled south from Utah Lake, ultimately abandoning their hopes of reaching the Pacific Coast and returned to Santa Fe.

Within the next few decades, the lucrative fur trade influenced many Europeans to navigate the largely unexplored areas of the west in search of beaver and other popular furs. French-Canadian trapper Etienne Provost established a temporary camp near Utah Lake. In 1826, American fur trapper Jedediah Smith led a company through Utah Valley en route to California (Holzapfel 1999).

Between 1843 and 1844, John C. Fremont, being commissioned by the U.S. government, explored the Great Basin region, including Utah Valley. He made careful descriptions of the land, climate, flora, fauna, and native inhabitants. Interestingly, Fremont's description of native peoples was markedly different from that of the Dominguez-Escalante expedition. Fremont reported the Utes being "all mounted, armed with rifles", obviously having obtained horses and guns from the Spanish after first contact in 1776 (Holzapfel 1999:38).

Emigrant settlers were the next to traverse the Great Basin. In 1846, the Donner-Reed party passed through the Salt Lake Valley, approximately 30 mi north of the project area. Thousands of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) entered the Salt Lake Valley in 1847 and over the course of the ensuing three decades. The LDS Church quickly developed a settlement plan for the growing community and established colonies throughout the region. Thirty settlers were sent to establish a community in Utah Valley in 1849. Fort Utah was built near the Provo River to the east of Utah Lake in 1850, but was moved further east due to perpetual flooding (Holzapfel 1999). The remainder of the century is marked by episodes of cooperation and hostility between the Ute peoples and European immigrants. The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad at Promontory Point, Utah in 1869 allowed for more extensive settlement and industry to spread (PBS 2007). Ultimately, settlers dominated the Utah landscape and the Ute peoples became largely simulated into Euroamerican culture or subdued on reservations.

### ***Mining***

Since the 1920s, the Pelican Point Quarry has been in operation by several different operators. The first operator was the U&I Sugar Company. It used the quarry's limestone for a burned lime product to purify sugar. Lakeside Lime also removed lime products from the area in the 1940s and 1950s. During the 1960s, the quarry was used to extract limestone for rock dust. From 1984 to 2001, Larson Limestone Company operated the quarry until Pelican Point Rock Products took over the operations in 2001. In January of 2005, Rockwell Construction Products started operating the quarry; they were eventually taken over by Geneva Rock Projects (Marit Sawyer, personal communication, March 28, 2008).

## ***Background Research: Methods and Results***

Archival research was conducted before fieldwork was initiated to determine if any cultural resource projects have been conducted within or crossed into the project area, whether any cultural properties have been recorded in the project area, and whether any such sites are listed or are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Land patents, mineral survey records, and various historical documents were also researched to identify known but previously unrecorded historic sites (e.g., mines, roads, and ranches) that might exist in the project area. The pertinent information regarding the background research is presented below.

### **File Search**

Robert I. Birnie conducted a file search at the Utah Division of State History on January 28, 2008. Site files, report files, and maps showing known site locations and the locations of previous cultural resource projects were examined. The file search and background research indicated that no cultural resource projects have been conducted within the current project area.

### **Historic Records Search**

GLO maps from 1856 and 1912 were consulted in order to determine if any historic roads or structures are present in the project area. Historic roads were depicted within or near the project area on the 1912 GLO map (Figure A-3); however, the field inventory failed to find any physical evidence, such as abandoned roads or historic artifacts of the 1912 time period, associating current roads in the project area with those historic roads depicted on the maps. Historic roads may be present within the project area, but no physical evidence was found that could connect modern two-track roads to the historic roads plotted on the GLO maps.

### ***Field and Laboratory Methods***

The project area was inventoried through a series of parallel pedestrian transects. In steep terrain, an attempt was undertaken to examine all areas that might prove conducive for sites, such as rock shelters and outcrops, or areas for rock art. Geneva Rock Products, Inc. provided maps delineating the project area to P-III Associates. Ground control was maintained through the use of topographic maps, compasses, and hand-held global positioning system (GPS) units to ensure that the correct project area was inventoried.

For this project, sites are defined as consisting of 10 or more artifacts in a 10-m-diameter area, a feature with associated artifacts, or two or more associated features. When an artifact was discovered, the area around the artifact was examined for



the presence of additional cultural material. If no features or additional artifacts were observed, then the location and material present were recorded as an IF. Modern or recent historic material and properties less than 50 years old were not recorded. A datum consisting of an aluminum cap on rebar was placed on each site. The aluminum cap is inscribed with "P-III Associates", the year, and the temporary site number.

## ***Inventory Results and National Register Eligibility Recommendations***

The intensive cultural resources inventory resulted in the documentation of two newly recorded sites (both historic [42UT1589 and 42UT1590]) located within the private land portion of the project area (Table 1). Land ownership for each of the newly recorded sites is also shown in Table 1. All other trash within the project area is of recent origin. No other cultural properties were found. Descriptions of the newly recorded sites and NRHP recommendations are presented below.

Table 1. List of sites along with their general age, type, size, and National Register of Historic Places

Permanent Site No.	Temporary Site No.	Age	Site Type	Site or component area (m <sup>2</sup> ) within project area	National Register Eligibility Recommendation	Criteria	Land ownership
42UT1589	5304-02	A.D. 1916-1924	Historic trash scatter	34	Non-eligible	-	Private
42UT1590	5304-01	A.D. 1920-1950	Historic trash scatter	590	Non-eligible	-	Private

## **Summary of the Newly Recorded Sites**

***Permanent Number: 42UT1589***

Temporary Site No.: 5304-02

Site Type: Historic trash scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1916 to 1924

Site Size: 8 by 5 m (34 m<sup>2</sup>)

Site Description: This site consists of a low-density historic trash scatter comprised of less than 20 cans on the medial portion of a gently sloping alluvial fan on the western side of Utah Lake. Artifacts present include 6 hole-in-top cans, 3 sanitary cans, a can lid, several pieces of eggshell, and several pieces of aluminum foil. No features or artifact concentrations were observed. Temporally diagnostic artifacts include evaporated milk hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29). Maximum artifact density is 4/m<sup>2</sup>. Several cans are partially buried, which indicates that a few additional artifacts may be shallowly buried. This site most likely represents one or more episodes of household trash disposal.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by minor sheetwash erosion, vegetation growth, and development, as indicated by nearby gravel piles and bulldozer tracks. The site is in fair condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria of 36CFR60.4. The site is not known to be associated with any events or persons that have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history; does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a period, type, or method of construction; is not a work of art; and does not represent the work of a master. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criteria a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. The artifact assemblage consists of a low-density can scatter. The site was likely used as a household trash dump. The site can provide no additional data that can be used to examine any research issues pertaining to specific historic themes within the region. The site is therefore recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

***Permanent Number: 42UT1590***

Temporary Site No.: 5304-01

Site Type: Historic trash scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1920 to 1950

Site Size: 44 by 20 m (590 m<sup>2</sup>)

Site Description: This site consists of a very small, discrete trash dump on an alluvial fan surface west of Utah Lake. A shallow drainage extends along the southern margin of the dump and has displaced a few artifacts. The preserved portion of the dump is ca. 3 m in diameter and 0.2-0.3 m high. The artifact assemblage consists of a Utah license plate from 1950, cement, a tin strap, a metal bracket, a small piece of milled lumber, several small pieces of coal, a thin piece of electrical wire, a heavily rusted body of a knife (no blade present), a ceramic plate fragment, a ceramic bowl, a ceramic saucer, 3 coffee cans, 23 hole-in-top cans, 19 sanitary cans, 2 utility cans, 2 undetermined cans, a complete brown glass beer bottle, 3 complete brown glass whiskey bottles, a partial brown glass whiskey bottle, a complete clear glass insulator, a partial clear glass other alcoholic bottle, 2 complete clear glass other domestic bottles, 22+ clear glass fragments, a complete brown glass other medical/chemical bottle, a green glass soda/mineral bottle fragment, a complete clear glass other medical/chemical bottle, 19+ brown glass fragments, 2 complete clear glass whiskey bottles, an aqua glass fragment, 2 blue-cobalt glass fragments, a complete white-milk glass cosmetic bottle, and a red glass fragment. No features were observed. An artifact concentration is located in the northwest-central portion of the site. Most of the artifacts are located in the artifact concentration. Temporally diagnostic ceramic artifacts consist of a maker's mark from Homer Laughlin (since 1920+ [Debolt 1988]). Temporally diagnostic glass artifacts include aqua glass (ca.

1800-1910 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), blue-cobalt glass (ca. 1890-1960 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), green glass (ca. 1860-present [University of Utah et al. 1992]), milk glass (since ca. 1890 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), and maker's marks from Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (1920-1964 [Toulouse 1971:239]), Glass Containers Corp. (since 1945 [Toulouse 1971:220]), Owens Illinois (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]), Owens Illinois with "Duraglas" (1940-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]), Maywood Glass Co. (1940-1959 [Toulouse 1971:357]), Obear-Nester Glass Co. (1915-present [Toulouse 1971:374]), and Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co. (since 1888 [Toulouse 1971:67]). "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" is embossed around the shoulder of several bottles, which dates 1933-1964 (University of Utah et al. 1992). A 1-gallon Clorox jug with a finger ring handle dates from 1951 to 1955 (Sandelin 2008). A Helene Curtis Industries, Inc. bottle dates since 1945 (Wilson 2008). A Coca-Cola bottle may date as early as 1899 (The Coca Cola Company 2008). Temporally diagnostic can artifacts include hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range of post-1900 to the mid-1980s (Rock 1993); evaporated milk hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29); and cone-top beer cans, which were manufactured from 1935 to 1959 (Dobbs and Harris 1974:7). A Utah license plate dating to 1950 is also present. Maximum artifact density is 5/m<sup>2</sup>. Because many of the artifacts are mostly buried beneath the ground surface or within a pile of rubble, the depth of the cultural fill is suspected, but not tested. This site may represent one or more episodes of historic trash disposal.

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** The site has been impacted by vegetation growth and minor erosion that has displaced a few cans. A drainage extends through the site. Most of the dump remains intact, and the site is in good condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria of 36CFR60.4. The site is not known to be associated with any events or persons that have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history; does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a period, type, or method of construction; is not a work of art; and does not represent the work of a master. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criteria a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. The artifact assemblage consists of an assortment of household refuse items, deposited in a single dumping episode. No historic structural remains were observed near the site. The area appears to have been used for household dumping. The site can provide no additional data that can be used to examine any research issues pertaining to specific historic themes within the region. The site is therefore recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

## ***Summary and Management Recommendations***

In summary, P-III Associates conducted an intensive cultural resources inventory of approximately 156 acres of State and private land in March of 2008. This inventory was conducted for Geneva Rock Products, Inc. in anticipation of a proposed rock quarry expansion in the Lake Mountains west of Utah Lake in Utah County, Utah. This inventory resulted in the identification and documentation of two newly recorded sites (both historic [42UT1589 and 42UT1590]) and no IFs. Both of the newly recorded sites are on private land. The newly recorded sites consist of historic trash scatters. Neither of the two newly recorded sites within the project area is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the final determination of eligibility and impacts for these sites will be determined by the reviewing and permitting agencies.

## References Cited

- Benyus, Janine M.  
1989 *The Field Guide to Wildlife Habitats of the Western United States*. Simon & Schuster Inc., New York.
- Birnie, Robert I.  
2007 *A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Interchange ESR Project in Millard County, Utah*. Cultural Resources Report 5276-01-20712. P-III Associates, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah. State Antiquities Project No. U-06-PD-1731b. Submitted to Bureau of Land Management, Fillmore, Utah.
- DeBolt, C. Gerald  
1988 *The Dictionary of American Pottery Marks: Whiteware and Porcelain*. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont.
- Dobbs, Robert L., and David S. Harris  
1974 *World Wide Beer Can Collector's Guide*. World Wide Beer Can Collectors, Independence, Missouri.
- Durham, Michael S.  
1997 *Desert Between the Mountains: Mormons, Miners, Padres, Mountain Men, and the Opening of the Great Basin, 1772-1869*. Henry Holt and Company, New York.
- Grayson, Donald K.  
1993 *The Desert's Past: A Natural Prehistory of the Great Basin*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- Heath, Kathleen M., and Joe Jones  
1994 *Cultural and Paleontological Inventory of 5490 Acres in Western Salt Lake County, Utah*. Cultural Resources Report 498-01-9211. P-III Associates, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah. Submitted to Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Holzapfel, Richard N.  
1999 *A History of Utah County*. Utah County Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Janetski, Joel C.  
1991 *The Ute of Utah Lake*. Anthropological Papers 116. University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
- Madsen, David B.  
1989 *Exploring the Fremont*. Occasional Publication 8. University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

PBS

- 2007 Transcontinental Railroad: American Experience. Electronic document, <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/tcrr/timeline/timeline2.html>, accessed on November 26, 2007.

Peterson, Roger Tory (series editor)

- 2003 *Peterson Field Guides: A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts.

Pulati, Evalene

- 1973 *Illustrated Tin Container Guide*. Privately published, Santa Ana, California.

Rock, James T.

- 1993 *Cylindrical Can End Types*. Manuscript on file at the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, California.

Sandelin, Linda C.

- 2008 Clorox Bottles: A Key to Their Identification and Date of Manufacture. Electronic document, <http://www.indiana.edu/~e472/cdf/clorox.shtml>, accessed March 17, 2008.

Simms, Steven R.

- 1986 New Evidence for the Fremont Adaptive Diversity. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 8(2):204-216.

The Coca-Cola Company

- 2008 The Coca Cola Company. Electronic document, <http://www.thecoca-colacompany.com/ourcompany/historybottling.html>, accessed March 17, 2008.

Toulouse, Julian H.

- 1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson, Inc., New York.

University of Utah, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service

- 1992 *Intermountain Antiquities Computer System User's Guide*. University of Utah, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Welsh, Stanely L., N. Duane Atwood, Sherel Goodrick, and Larry C. Higgins (editors)

- 1993 *A Utah Flora*. 2nd rev. ed. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Wilson, Mark R.

- 2008 Helene Curtis Industries Inc. Electronic document, <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/2697.html>, accessed March 17, 2008.

Zeveloff, Samuel I.

1988 *Mammals of the Intermountain West*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## APPENDIX A

### FIGURES



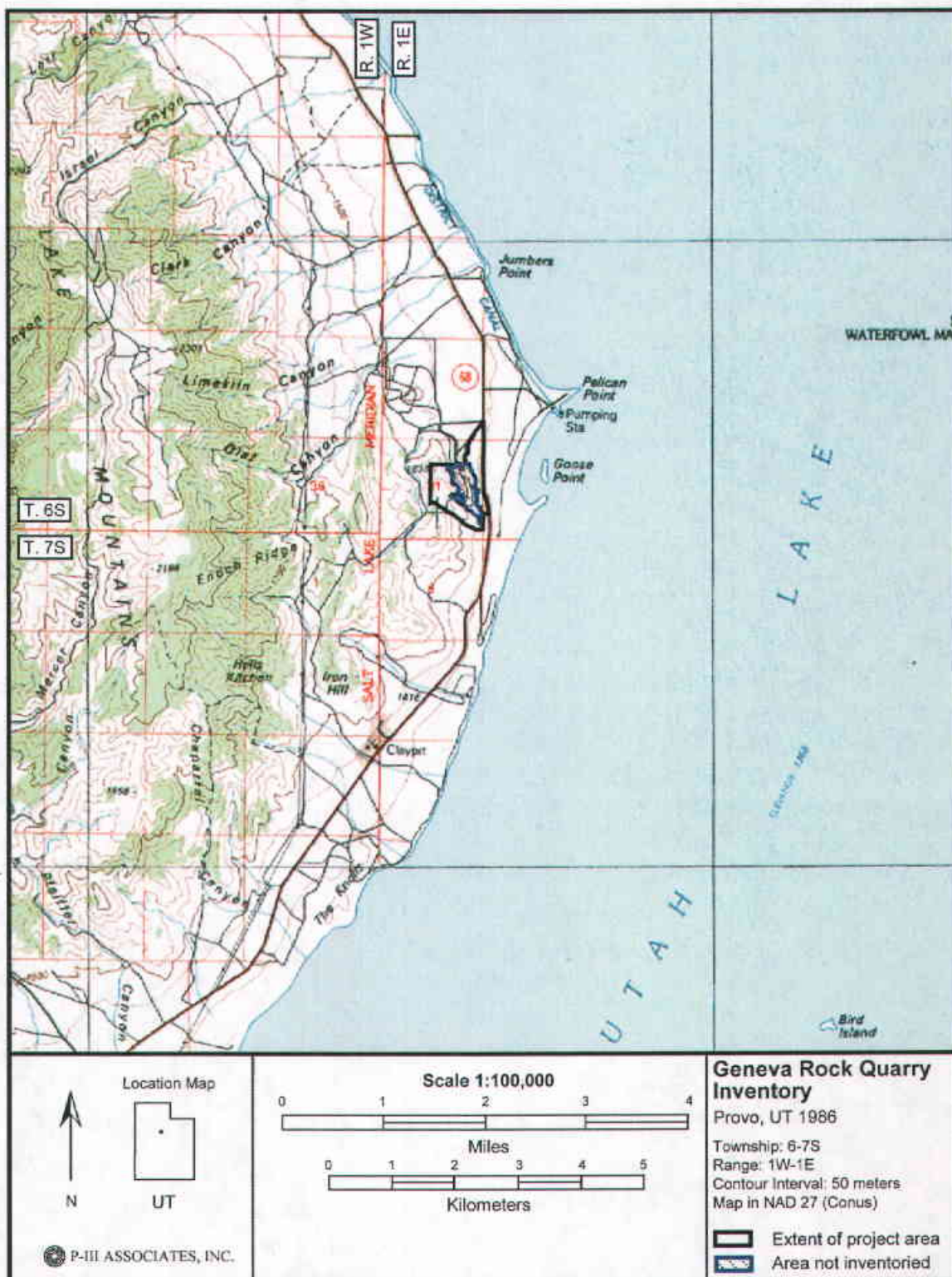


Figure A-1. A portion of the U.S.G.S. Provo, Utah 1986 1:100,000 topographic map showing the general location of the project area in Utah County, Utah.



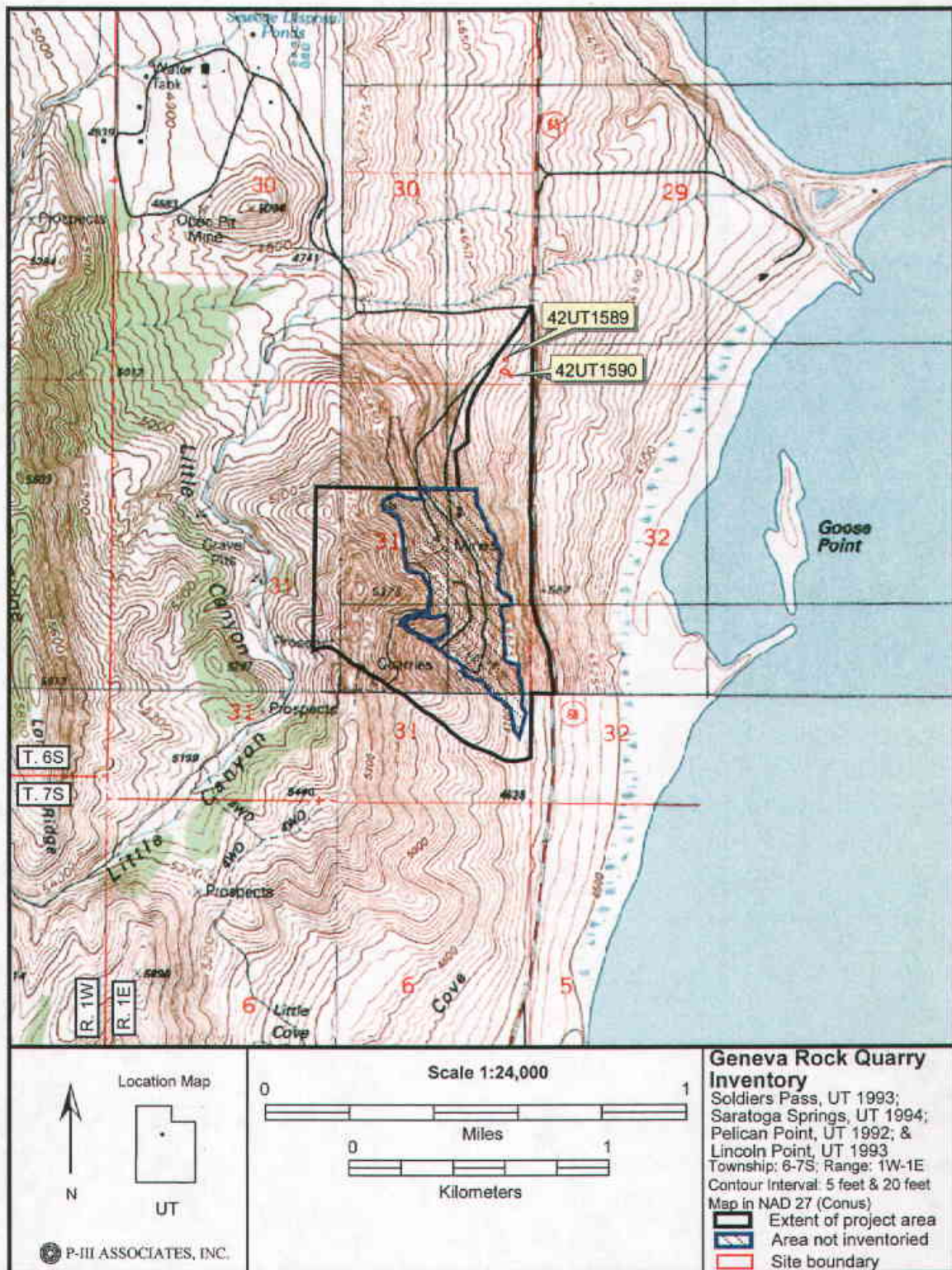


Figure A-2. Portions of the U.S.G.S. Soldiers Pass, Utah 1993; Saratoga Springs, Utah 1994; Pelican Point, Utah 1992; and Lincoln Point, Utah 1993 7.5' topographic maps showing the locations of sites recorded during the inventory.

*G*      *f*      *F*      *e*      *E*      *d*      *D*      *c*      *C*      *b*      *B*

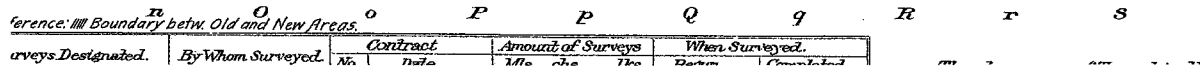


Figure A-3. A portion of a 1912 GLO map of T. 6S, R. 1E indicating the presence of several unnamed roads in Section 31 of the current project area.

## **APPENDIX B**

**A LIST OF THE LEGAL LOCATIONS BY PARCEL FOR THE  
PROJECT AREA**

Appendix C. List of the legal locations for the Central Valley Landfill Inventory (U-08-PD-027p).

1/4 or 1/2 <sup>1</sup>	1/4 or 1/2 <sup>1</sup>	1/4 or 1/2 <sup>1</sup>	Section	Township	Range
NE	SE	SE	30	6S	1E
SE	SE	SE	30	6S	1E
NE	SE	NW	31	6S	1E
	SW	NE	31	6S	1E
	SE	NE	31	6S	1E
SE	SE	NW	31	6S	1E
NE	NE	SW	31	6S	1E
	NW	SE	31	6S	1E
	NE	SE	31	6S	1E
SE	NE	SW	31	6S	1E
NE	SW	SE	31	6S	1E
NW	SE	SE	31	6S	1E
NE	SE	SE	31	6S	1E
SW	SE	SE	31	6S	1E
SE	SE	SE	31	6S	1E
NW	NW	SW	32	6S	1E
SW	NW	SW	32	6S	1E

<sup>1</sup>All or portions

## **APPENDIX C**

### **IMACS SITE FORMS**

# IMACS SITE FORM

\*1. State No: 42UT1589  
 \*2. Agency No: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Temp. No: 5304-02

## Part A - Administrative Data

### INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

4. State Utah State Code 42 County Utah County Code UT  
 5. Project Geneva Rock Quarry Inventory P-III Associates Project No. 5304  
 \*6. Agency Report No. U-08-PD-027p P-III Associates Report No. 5304-01-20806  
 \*7. Site Name / Property Name N/A  
 8. Class ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Multicomponent ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic  
 9. Descriptive Site Type Historic trash scatter  
 \*10. Elevation at site datum 4,664 ft  
 \*11. UTM Grid at site datum Zone 12 426228 m E 4456947 m N 426163 m E 4457152 m N  
 \*12. Legal Location 1927 Datum 1983 Datum  

Quarter	Sections	Section	Township	Range
SE	SE SE	30	6S	1E

  
 \*13. Meridian Salt Lake (1)  
 \*14. Map Reference (USGS 7.5 min) Pelican Point, Utah 1992  
 15. Aerial Photo N/A  
 16. Location and Access  
 Begin at Camp Williams traveling southeast along State Route 68. Drive for approximately 12.6 mi and stop. The site is located on the right side of the road on the medial portion of a gently sloping alluvial fan on the western side of Utah Lake. The site is situated approximately 122 m from the stopping point along an azimuth of 264°. The site datum consists of an aluminum-capped rebar stake. The cap is stamped with "P-III Associates", the temporary site number, and the year.  
 \*17. Land Owner Private (PR)  
 \*18. Federal Administrative Units N/A  
 \*19. Location of Curated Materials N/A

### 20. Description

This site consists of a low-density historic trash scatter comprised of less than 20 cans on the medial portion of a gently sloping alluvial fan on the western side of Utah Lake. Artifacts present include 6 hole-in-top cans, 3 sanitary cans, a can lid, several pieces of eggshell, and several pieces of aluminum foil. No features or artifact concentrations were observed. Temporally diagnostic artifacts include evaporated milk hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29). Maximum artifact density is 4/m<sup>2</sup>. Several cans are partially buried, which indicates that a few additional artifacts may be shallowly buried. This site most likely represents one or more episodes of household trash disposal.

\*21. Site Condition ☐ Excellent (A) ☐ Good (B) ☒ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)  
 \*22. Impact Agents ☐ Deflation (DE) ☐ Demolition (DM) ☒ Erosion (ER) ☐ Fence (PR) ☐ Grazing (GR) ☐ Road (RD)  
☒ Development (PR) ☐ Range Fire (OT) ☐ Vandalism (VA) ☐ Rodent Damage (RO) ☐ Recreational Use (RC) ☒ Other (OT)

### Describe

The site has been impacted by minor sheetwash erosion, vegetation growth, and development, as indicated by nearby gravel piles and bulldozer tracks. The site is in fair condition.

\*23. National Register Status Non-eligible

### Justify

This site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria of 36CFR60.4. The

# IMACS SITE FORM

\*1. State No: 42UT1589  
 \*2. Agency No: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Temp. No: 5304-02

site is not known to be associated with any events or persons that have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history; does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a period, type, or method of construction; is not a work of art; and does not represent the work of a master. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criteria a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. The artifact assemblage consists of a low-density can scatter. The site was likely used as a household trash dump. The site can provide no additional data that can be used to examine any research issues pertaining to specific historic themes within the region. The site is therefore recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

24. Photos

Date	Project No.	Image No.	Item No.	Caption
3/11/2008	5304	4575		Site overview facing west from datum.
3/11/2008	5304	4576		Site overview facing east from datum.

25. Recorded by Robert I. Birnie

\*26. Survey Organization P-III Associates, Inc. (PD) \*28. Survey Date 04-Mar-2008

27. Assisting Crew Members James A. Nyman

List of Attachments

<input type="checkbox"/> Part B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topo Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Map	<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact/Feature Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation Sheets
<input type="checkbox"/> Part E			

## Part A - Environmental Data

\*29. Slope 3 (Degrees) 120 Aspect (Degrees)

\*30. Distance to Permanent Water 9 x 100 Meters

\*Type of Water Source Lake (C)

Name of Water Source Utah Lake

\*31. Geographic Unit Wasatch Front Valleys (BEC)

\*32. Topographic Location - See Guide for additional information. Choose only one primary and one secondary landform.

Primary Landform Valley (E)

Secondary Landform Alluvial fan (A)

Describe The site is on the medial portion of a gently sloping alluvial fan on the western side of Utah Lake.

\*33. On-site Depositional Context Fan (A)

(Choose one)

Describe The soil is a dark grayish-brown silty loam.

\*34. Vegetation

a. Life Zone

☐ Artic-Alpine (A) ☐ Hudsonian (B) ☐ Canadian (C) ☐ Transitional (D) ☒ Upper Sonoran (E) ☐ Lower Sonoran (F)

b. Community

Primary On-Site Desert Lake Shore (N)

Secondary On-Site Desert Lake Shore (N)

Surrounding Site Desert Lake Shore (N)

Describe Vegetation consists of wild rye, buckwheat, three-awn grass, and several small, unidentified, nonwoody species.

\*35. Miscellaneous Text None

36. Comments/Continuations

None

Reference(s) used on this site form:



# IMACS SITE FORM

\*1. State No: 42UT1589  
\*2. Agency No: \_\_\_\_\_  
\*3. Temp. No: 5304-02

Pulati, Evalene  
1973

Illustrated Tin Container Guide. Privately published, Santa Ana, California.

\* Encoded data items

P-III Associates IMACS Form 1/2003 Revision 3.0

42UT1589

5304-02

BLM 8100-1  
FS R-4 2300-2  
3/90

# Part C - Historic Site

State No 42UT1589  
 Agency No \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temp. No 5304-02

1. Site Type Historic trash scatter

\*2. Historic Themes Unknown

\*3. Culture CULTURAL AFFILIATION Euroamerican DATING METHOD Artifact cross-dating

Describe The artifact assemblage is of Euroamerican manufacture; however, association with any specific ethnic group cannot be determined.

\*4. Oldest Date 1916 Recent Date 1924

How Determined? Temporally diagnostic artifacts include evaporated milk hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29).

5. Site Dimensions 8 m X 5 m \*Area 34 sq m

\*6. Surface Collection/Method ☒ None (A) ☐ Designed Sample (C)  
☐ Grab Sample (B) ☐ Complete Collection (D)

Sampling Method None

\*7. Estimated Depth of Cultural Fill ☐ Surface (A) ☐ 20 - 100 cm (C) ☐ Fill noted but unknown (E)  
☒ 0 - 20 cm (B) ☐ 100 cm+ (D) ☐ Depth Suspected, but not tested (F)

How Estimated Several cans are partially buried, which indicates that a few additional artifacts may be shallowly buried.

If tested, show location on site map.

\*8. Excavation Status ☐ Excavated (A) ☐ Tested (B) ☒ Unexcavated (C)

Testing Method None

\*9. Summary of Artifacts and Debris (Refer to Guide for additional categories)

Sanitary cans (TC)	Can lid (CN)		
Hole-in-top cans (TD)	Metal (ME)		
Domestic item (DI)			

Describe

The visible artifact assemblage consists of 6 hole-in-top cans, 3 sanitary cans, a can lid, several pieces of eggshell, and several pieces of aluminum foil.

10. Ceramic Artifacts None

a. Estimated Number of Ceramic Trademarks 0

11. Glass None

12. Maximum Density - #/sq m (glass and ceramics) 0

13. Tin Cans

Type	#	Opening	Height (in)	Diameter (in) or Length x Width (in)	Modified	Label/Mark	Function
Can lid (CN)	1	Completely cut around			No	None	Food
This is a can lid.							
Hole-in-top can (TD)	1	Knife-cut			No	None	Food
This is a complete evaporated milk hole-in-top can most likely used by the Borden Milk Company and dates from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29).							
Hole-in-top cans (TD)	5	Knife-cut			No	None	Food

These partially crushed and disintegrating cans are large evaporated milk hole-in-top cans most likely used by the Borden Milk Company and date from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29).

## Part C - Historic Site

State No 42UT1589

Agency No

Temp. No 5304-02

Sanitary can (TC)	1	Church-key	No	None	Food
-------------------	---	------------	----	------	------

This beer or soda can is a partially crushed and disintegrating.

Sanitary cans (TC)	2	Completely cut around	No	None	Food
--------------------	---	-----------------------	----	------	------

These cans are partially crushed.

CCA = Cut completely around

Maximum Can Density - #/sq m: 4

**\*14. Landscape and Constructed Features (locate on site map) - See Guide for additional categories**

Describe: None

**\*15. Buildings and Structures (locate on site map)**

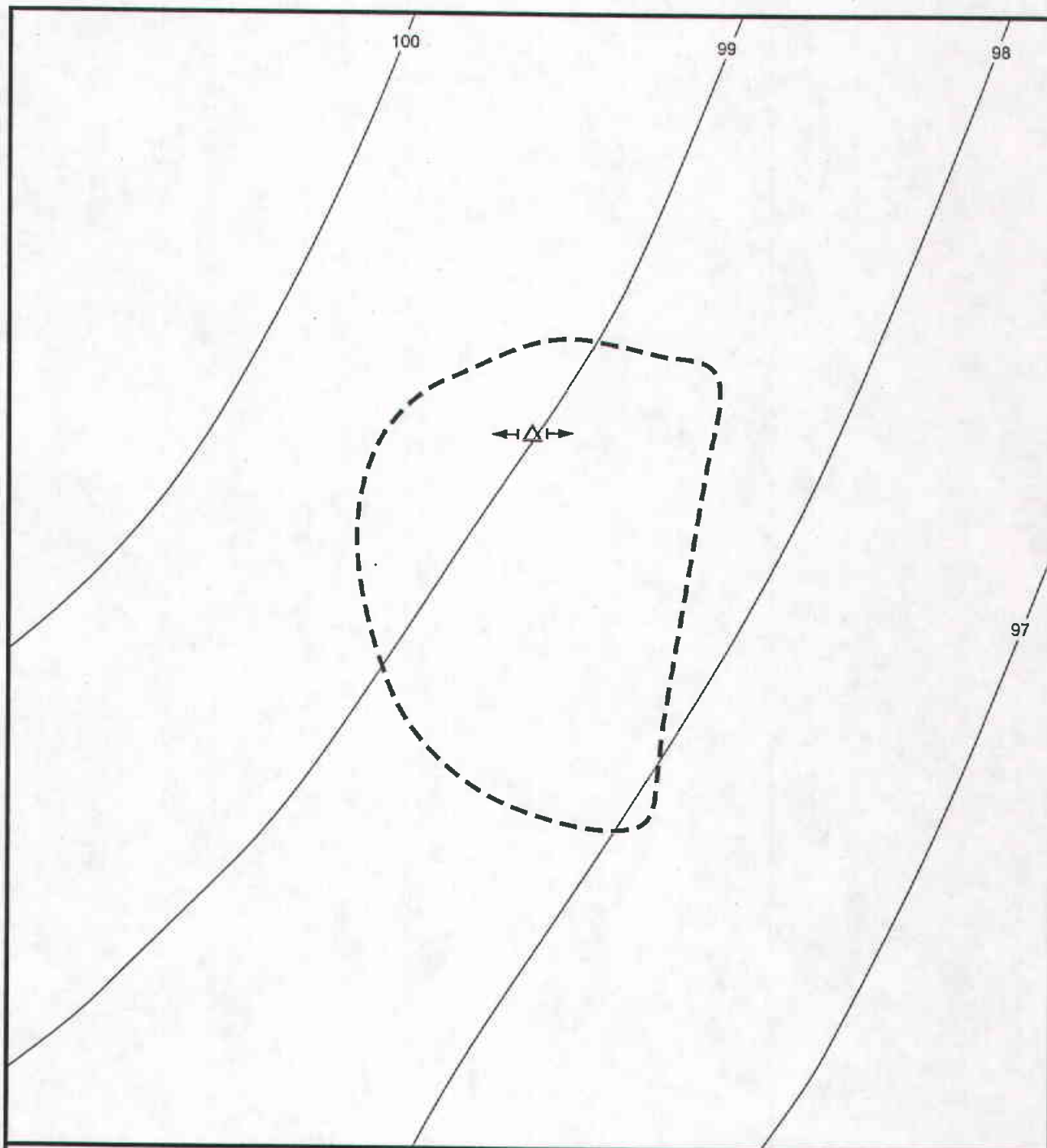
Describe: None

**16. Comments/Continuations - Please make note of any Historic Record search performed**

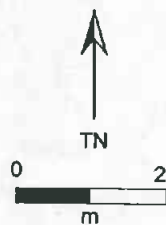
(County Records, General Land Office, Historic Society, Land Management Agency Records, Oral Histories/Interviews)

This site is not shown on a GLO map dating to 1912. A search of historic land patents and mineral survey records showed no records relevant to this site.








### 42UT1589 Site Map

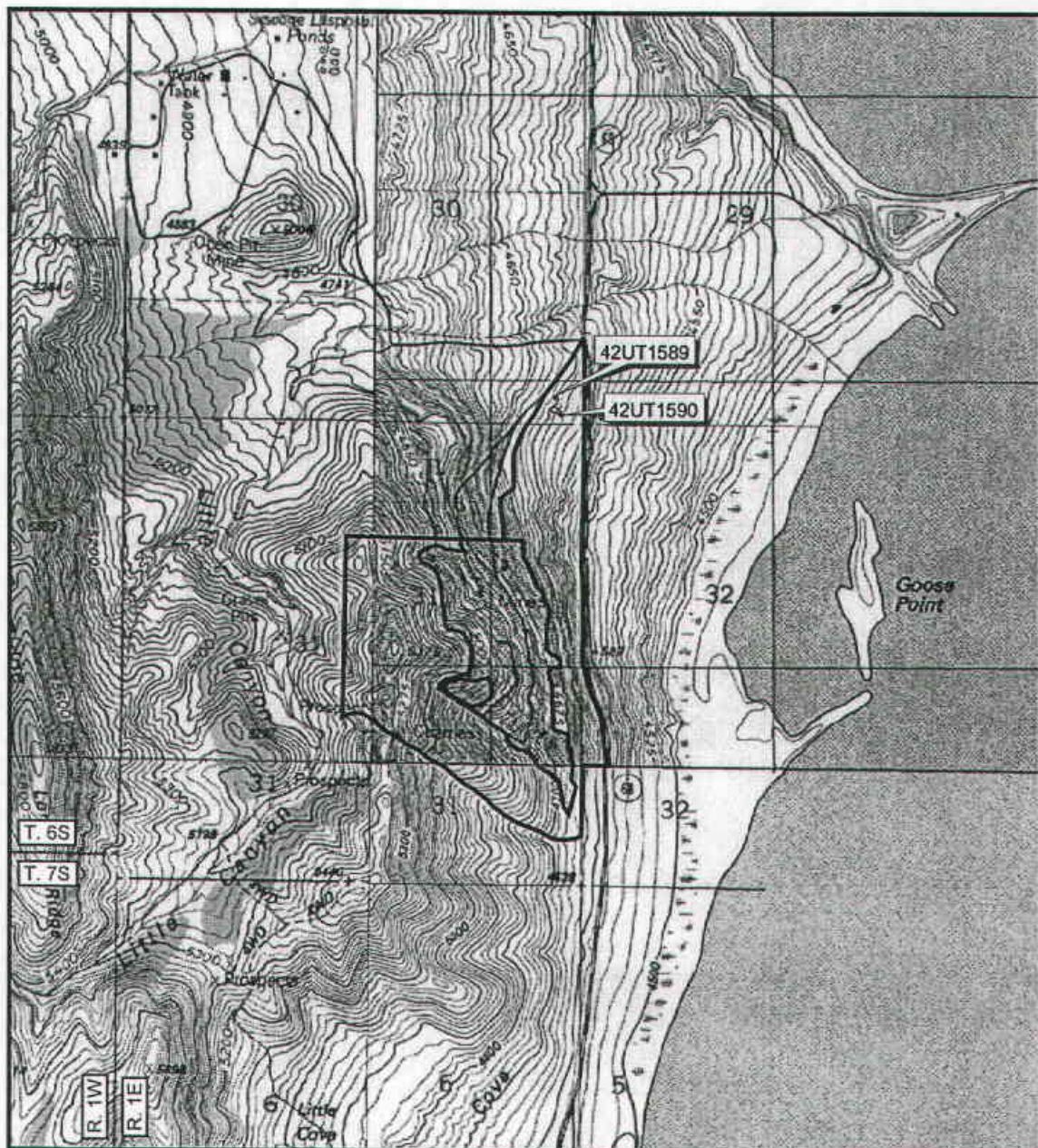


Contour interval: 1.0 m  
Scale ratio: 1:100

 P-III ASSOCIATES, INC.

-  Datum
-  Extent of surface artifacts
-  Photo point





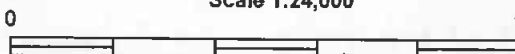
Location Map



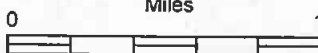
UT

P-III ASSOCIATES, INC.

Scale 1:24,000



Miles



Kilometers

### Geneva Rock Quarry Inventory

Soldiers Pass, UT 1993;  
Saratoga Springs, UT 1994;  
Pelican Point, UT 1992; &  
Lincoln Point, UT 1993  
Township: 6-7S; Range: 1W-1E  
Contour Interval: 5 feet & 20 feet  
Map in NAD 27 (Conus)

- Extent of project area
- Area not inventoried
- Site boundary

1990

## IMACS ENCODING FORM

Encoder's Name Diane R. Collett

To be completed for each site form.  
For instructions and codes, see IMACS Users Guide.

1 42 - UT - 1589  
State Site Number

2 - -  
Agency Site Number

6 U-08-PD 027p  
Agency Report Number

10 4664  
Elevation

11 12 426163 4457152  
Zone Easting Northing

12 SE SE SE 30 6 S 1 E  
1/4 1/4 1/4 Sec. T. R.

13 1  
Merid.

14 Pelican Point, Utah 1992  
USGS Map

17 PR  
Owner

18 Forest Dist./Park

19 N/A  
Loc. Cur. Materials

21 C  
Cond.

22 ER PR OT  
Impacts

23 D  
N.R.

26 PD  
Organ.

28 3 - 4 - 08  
Survey Date

29 3 120  
Slope Aspect

30 9 C  
Water: distance/type

31 BEC  
Geog. Unit

32 E A  
1st 2st  
Topographic Location

33 A  
Dep.

34 E N N N  
1 2 3  
Vegetation

35  
Misc. Text, Site Name

2 Culture/Dating Method

3 Area

4 Collect

5 Depth

6 Excav. Status

7 Prehistoric Artifacts

8 Lithic Tools: # / type

9 # Flaking Stages

11 Ceramics: #/type

13 Features: # / type

14 Architecture: # / material / type

2 ZZ Historic Themes

3 EA F Culture/Dating Method

4 1916 1924 Dates

5 34 Area

6 A Collect

7 B Depth

8 C Excav. Status

9 TC CN TD ME DI Artifacts

14 Features: # / type

15 Architecture: # / material / type

# IMACS SITE FORM

\*1. State No: 42UT1590  
 \*2. Agency No: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Temp. No: 5304-01

## Part A - Administrative Data

### INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM

Form approved for use by

BLM - Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada

Division of State History - Utah, Wyoming

USFS - Intermountain Region

NPS - Utah, Wyoming

4. State Utah State Code 42 County Utah County Code UT  
 5. Project Geneva Rock Quarry Inventory P-III Associates Project No. 5304  
 \*6. Agency Report No. U-08-PD-027p P-III Associates Report No. 5304-01-20806  
 \*7. Site Name / Property Name N/A  
 8. Class ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Multicomponent ☐ Paleontologic ☐ Ethnographic  
 9. Descriptive Site Type Historic trash scatter  
 \*10. Elevation at site datum 4,662 ft  
 \*11. UTM Grid at site datum Zone 12 426224 m E 4456903 m N 426159 m E 4457108 m N  
 \*12. Legal Location 1927 Datum 1983 Datum  
     Quarter Sections Section Township Range  
     SE SE SE 30 6S 1E  
 \*13. Meridian Salt Lake (1)  
 \*14. Map Reference (USGS 7.5 min) Pelican Point, Utah 1992  
 15. Aerial Photo N/A  
 16. Location and Access  
     Begin at Camp Williams traveling southeast along State Route 68. Drive for approximately 12.7 mi and stop. The site is located on the right side of the road on an alluvial fan surface west of Utah Lake. The site is situated approximately 118 m from the stopping point along an azimuth of 266°. The site datum consists of an aluminum-capped rebar stake. The cap is stamped with "P-III Associates", the temporary site number, and the year.  
 \*17. Land Owner Private (PR)  
 \*18. Federal Administrative Units N/A  
 \*19. Location of Curated Materials N/A  
 20. Description

This site consists of a very small, discrete trash dump on an alluvial fan surface west of Utah Lake. A shallow drainage extends along the southern margin of the dump and has displaced a few artifacts. The preserved portion of the dump is ca. 3 m in diameter and 0.2-0.3 m high. The artifact assemblage consists of a Utah license plate from 1950, cement, a tin strap, a metal bracket, a small piece of milled lumber, several small pieces of coal, a thin piece of electrical wire, a heavily rusted body of a knife (no blade present), a ceramic plate fragment, a ceramic bowl, a ceramic saucer, 3 coffee cans, 23 hole-in-top cans, 19 sanitary cans, 2 utility cans, 2 undetermined cans, a complete brown glass beer bottle, 3 complete brown glass whiskey bottles, a partial brown glass whiskey bottle, a complete clear glass insulator, a partial clear glass other alcoholic bottle, 2 complete clear glass other domestic bottles, 22+ clear glass fragments, a complete brown glass other medical/chemical bottle, a green glass soda/mineral bottle fragment, a complete clear glass other medical/chemical bottle, 19+ brown glass fragments, 2 complete clear glass whiskey bottles, an aqua glass fragment, 2 blue-cobalt glass fragments, a complete white-milk glass cosmetic bottle, and a red glass fragment. No features were observed. An artifact concentration is located in the northwest-central portion of the site. Most of the artifacts are located in the artifact concentration. Temporally diagnostic ceramic artifacts consist of a maker's mark from Homer Laughlin (since 1920+ [Debolt 1988]). Temporally diagnostic glass artifacts include aqua glass (ca. 1800-1910 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), blue-cobalt glass (ca. 1890-1960 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), green glass (ca. 1860-present [University of Utah et al. 1992]), milk glass (since ca. 1890 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), and maker's marks from Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (1920-1964 [Toulouse 1971:239]), Glass Containers Corp. (since 1945 [Toulouse 1971:220]), Owens Illinois (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]), Owens Illinois with "Duraglas" (1940-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]), Maywood Glass Co. (1940-1959 [Toulouse 1971:357]), Obeir-Nester Glass Co. (1915-present [Toulouse 1971:374]), and Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co. (since 1888 [Toulouse 1971:67]). "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" is embossed around the shoulder of several bottles, which dates



# IMACS SITE FORM

\*1. State No: 42UT1590  
 \*2. Agency No: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Temp. No: 5304-01

1933-1964 (University of Utah et al. 1992). A 1-gallon Clorox jug with a finger ring handle dates from 1951 to 1955 (Sandelin 2008). A Helene Curtis Industries, Inc. bottle dates since 1945 (Wilson 2008). A Coca-Cola bottle may date as early as 1899 (The Coca Cola Company 2008). Temporally diagnostic can artifacts include hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range of post-1900 to the mid-1980s (Rock 1993); evaporated milk hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29); and cone-top beer cans, which were manufactured from 1935 to 1959 (Dobbs and Harris 1974:7). A Utah license plate dating to 1950 is also present. Maximum artifact density is 5/m<sup>2</sup>. Because many of the artifacts are mostly buried beneath the ground surface or within a pile of rubble, the depth of the cultural fill is suspected, but not tested. This site may represent one or more episodes of historic trash disposal.

- \*21. Site Condition ☐ Excellent (A) ☒ Good (B) ☐ Fair (C) ☐ Poor (D)
- \*22. Impact Agents ☐ Deflation (DE) ☐ Demolition (DM) ☒ Erosion (ER) ☐ Fence (PR) ☐ Grazing (GR) ☐ Road (RD) ☐ Development (PR) ☐ Range Fire (OT) ☐ Vandalism (VA) ☐ Rodent Damage (RO) ☐ Recreational Use (RC) ☒ Other (OT)

## Describe

The site has been impacted by vegetation growth and minor erosion that has displaced a few cans. A drainage extends through the site. Most of the dump remains intact, and the site is in good condition.

- \*23. National Register Status Non-eligible

## Justify

This site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria of 36CFR60.4. The site is not known to be associated with any events or persons that have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history; does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a period, type, or method of construction; is not a work of art; and does not represent the work of a master. Therefore, the site is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criteria a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. The artifact assemblage consists of an assortment of household refuse items, deposited in a single dumping episode. No historic structural remains were observed near the site. The area appears to have been used for household dumping. The site can provide no additional data that can be used to examine any research issues pertaining to specific historic themes within the region. The site is therefore recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

24. Photos
- | Date      | Project No. | Image No. | Item No. | Caption                               |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 3/11/2008 | 5304        | 4571      |          | Site overview facing west from datum. |
| 3/11/2008 | 5304        | 4572      |          | Site overview facing east from datum. |
25. Recorded by Robert I. Birnie
- \*26. Survey Organization P-III Associates, Inc. (PD) \*28. Survey Date 04-Mar-2008
27. Assisting Crew Members Casey J. Zingg, Courtney P. Neilson, James A. Nyman, and Samantha L. Kirkley
- List of Attachments ☐ Part B ☒ Topo Map ☒ Photos ☐ Other  
☒ Part C ☒ Site Map ☐ Artifact/Feature Illustrations ☐ Continuation Sheets  
☐ Part E

## Part A - Environmental Data

- \*29. Slope 2 (Degrees) 998 Aspect (Degrees)
- \*30. Distance to Permanent Water 9 x 100 Meters
- \*Type of Water Source Lake (C)
- Name of Water Source Utah Lake
- \*31. Geographic Unit Wasatch Front Valleys (BEC)
- \*32. Topographic Location - See Guide for additional information. Choose only one primary and one secondary landform.
- Primary Landform Valley (E)
- Secondary Landform Alluvial fan (A)
- Describe The site is on a gently sloping alluvial fan surface less than one-half mile west of Utah Lake. A small drainage extends through the southern portion of the trash dump and has displaced a few artifacts.

# IMACS SITE FORM

\*1. State No: 42UT1590  
\*2. Agency No: \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Temp. No: 5304-01

\*33. On-site Depositional Context Fan (A)  
(Choose one)

Describe The soil is a dark brown silty loam.

\*34. Vegetation

a. Life Zone

☐ Artic-Alpine (A) ☐ Hudsonian (B) ☐ Canadian (C) ☐ Transitional (D) ☒ Upper Sonoran (E) ☐ Lower Sonoran (F)

b. Community

Primary On-Site Desert Lake Shore (N)

Secondary On-Site Desert Lake Shore (N)

Surrounding Site Desert Lake Shore (N)

Describe Vegetation consists of wild rye, three-awn grass, rabbitbrush, buckwheat, brome, and several small, unidentified, nonwoody species.

\*35. Miscellaneous Text None

36. Comments/Continuations

None

Reference(s) used on this site form:

DeBolt, C. Gerald  
1988

The Dictionary of American Pottery Marks: Whiteware and Porcelain. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont.

Dobbs, Robert L., and David S. Harris  
1974

World Wide Beer Can Collector's Guide. World Wide Beer Can Collectors, Independence, Missouri.

Pulati, Evalene  
1973

Illustrated Tin Container Guide. Privately published, Santa Ana, California.

Rock, James T.  
1993

Cylindrical Can End Types. Manuscript on file at the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, California.

Sandelin, Linda C.  
2008

Clorox Bottles: A Key to Their Identification and Date of Manufacture. Electronic document, <http://www.indiana.edu/~e472/cdf/clorox.shtml>, accessed March 17, 2008.

The Coca-Cola Company  
2008

The Coca Cola Company. Electronic document, <http://www.thecoca-colacompany.com/ourcompany/historybottling.html>, accessed March 17, 2008.

Toulouse, Julian H.  
1971

Bottle Makers and Their Marks. Thomas Nelson, Inc., New York.

University of Utah, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service  
1992

Intermountain Antiquities Computer System User's Guide. University of Utah, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wilson, Mark R.  
2008

Helene Curtis Industries Inc. Electronic document, <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/2697.html>,

# IMACS SITE FORM

accessed March 17, 2008.

\*1. State No: 42UT1590  
\*2. Agency No: \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Temp. No: 5304-01

\* Encoded data items

P-III Associates IMACS Form 1/2003 Revision 3.0

42UT1590

5304-01

BLM 8100-1  
FS R-4 2300-2  
3/90

# Part C - Historic Site

State No 42UT1590  
Agency No  
Temp. No 5304-01

1. Site Type Historic trash scatter

\*2. Historic Themes Unknown

\*3. Culture CULTURAL AFFILIATION Euroamerican  
DATING METHOD Artifact cross-dating

Describe The artifact assemblage is of Euroamerican manufacture; however, association with any specific ethnic group cannot be determined.

\*4. Oldest Date 1920 Recent Date 1950

How Determined? Temporally diagnostic ceramic artifacts consist of a maker's mark from Homer Laughlin (since 1920+ [Debolt 1988]). Temporally diagnostic glass artifacts include aqua glass (ca. 1800-1910 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), blue-cobalt glass (ca. 1890-1960 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), green glass (ca. 1860-present [University of Utah et al. 1992]), milk glass (since ca. 1890 [University of Utah et al. 1992]), and maker's marks from Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (1920-1964 [Toulouse 1971:239]), Glass Containers Corp. (since 1945 [Toulouse 1971:220]), Owens Illinois (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]), Owens Illinois with "Duraglas" (1940-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]), Maywood Glass Co. (1940-1959 [Toulouse 1971:357]), Obear-Nester Glass Co. (1915-present [Toulouse 1971:374]), and Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co. (since 1888 [Toulouse 1971:67]). "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" is embossed around the shoulder of several bottles, which dates 1933-1964 (University of Utah et al. 1992). A 1-gallon Clorox jug with a finger ring handle dates from 1951 to 1955 (Sandelin 2008). A Helene Curtis Industries, Inc. bottle dates since 1945 (Wilson 2008). A Coca-Cola bottle may date as early as 1899 (The Coca Cola Company 2008). Temporally diagnostic can artifacts include hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range of post-1900 to the mid-1980s (Rock 1993); evaporated milk hole-in-top cans, which have a manufacturing range from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29); and cone-top beer cans, which were manufactured from 1935 to 1959 (Dobbs and Harris 1974:7). A Utah license plate dating to 1950 is also present.

5. Site Dimensions 44 m X 20 m \*Area 590 sq m

\*6. Surface Collection/Method ☒ None (A) ☐ Designed Sample (C)  
☐ Grab Sample (B) ☐ Complete Collection (D)

Sampling Method None

\*7. Estimated Depth of Cultural Fill ☐ Surface (A) ☐ 20 - 100 cm (C) ☐ Fill noted but unknown (E)  
☐ 0 - 20 cm (B) ☐ 100 cm+ (D) ☒ Depth Suspected, but not tested (F)

How Estimated Because many of the artifacts are mostly buried beneath the ground surface or within a pile of rubble, the depth of the cultural fill is suspected, but not tested.

If tested, show location on site map.

\*8. Excavation Status ☐ Excavated (A) ☐ Tested (B) ☒ Unexcavated (C)

Testing Method None

\*9. Summary of Artifacts and Debris (Refer to Guide for additional categories)

Sanitary cans (TC)	Utility cans (CU)	Ceramics (CS)	Electrical hardware (EL)
Hole-in-top cans (TD)	Coffee cans (CE)	Car/Car part (CR)	Metal (ME)
Undetermined cans (TZ)	Glass (GL)	Wood (WD)	Coal (CA)

Describe

The visible artifact assemblage consists of a Utah license plate from 1950, cement (a pile of irregular blocks ranging from small to approximately 3 by 3 ft), a 2" by 3 ft tin strap, a metal bracket with a "G" on the bottom (possibly a car part), a small piece of milled lumber, several small pieces of coal, a thin piece of electrical wire, a heavily rusted body of a knife (no blade present), a ceramic plate fragment, a ceramic bowl, a ceramic saucer, 3 coffee cans, 23 hole-in-top cans, 19 sanitary cans, 2 utility cans, 2 undetermined cans, a complete brown glass beer bottle, 3 complete brown glass whiskey bottles, a partial brown glass whiskey bottle, a complete clear glass insulator, a partial clear glass other alcoholic bottle, 2 complete clear glass other domestic bottles, 22+ clear glass fragments, a complete brown glass other medical/chemical bottle, a green glass soda/mineral bottle fragment, a complete clear glass other medical/chemical bottle, 19+ brown glass fragments, 2 complete clear glass whiskey bottles, an aqua glass fragment, 2 blue-cobalt glass fragments, a complete white-milk glass cosmetic bottle, and a red glass fragment.

\* Encoded data items

P-III Associates IMACS Form 1/2003 Revision 3.0

42UT1590

5304-01

BLM 8100-1  
FS R-4 2300-2  
3/90

# Part C - Historic Site

State No 42UT1590  
Agency No  
Temp. No 5304-01

## 10. Ceramic Artifacts

Number	Paste	Glaze/Slip	Decoration	Pattern	Vessel Form(s)
1	White/fine	Clear glaze	Unknown	Other	Saucer
This saucer has baby blue paint on the inside and white paste on the bottom.					
1	White/fine	Clear glaze	Transfer print	Other	Bowl
This bowl has a blue floral print on the bottom of it.					
1	White/fine	Clear glaze	Transfer print	Other	Plate
This is a 8- to 9"-diameter plate fragment with silver floral transfer print on the trim. The Homer Laughlin maker's mar, (since 1920+ [Debolt 1988]) and "Made in USA / M 46 N 8" are on the bottom.					

### a. Estimated Number of Ceramic Trademarks 1

## 11. Glass

Number	Manufacture	Color	Function	Trademarks	Decoration	Artifact Number
1	Unknown	Aqua	Unknown	Not present	None	
This fragment is from an unknown vessel. Aqua glass was manufactured between ca. 1800 and 1910 (University of Utah et al. 1992).						
2	Unknown	Blue-cobalt	Unknown	Not present	None	
These fragments are from an unknown vessel. Blue/cobalt glass was manufactured from ca. 1890 to 1960 (University of Utah et al. 1992).						
1	Automatic machine	Brown	Alcoholic-whiskey	Present	None	
This complete bottle has "ONE PINT" embossed on the body and the Owens Illinois diamond and oval maker's mark, Plant 101, Year 50 (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]), and "D23" embossed on the base. "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" is embossed around the shoulder, which dates 1933-1964 (University of Utah et al. 1992). The metal cap is still on the bottle.						
2	Automatic machine	Brown	Unknown	Not present	None	
These fragments are from 2+ vessels. "Duraglas" is embossed on one of the fragments. The Duraglas dates since 1940 (Toulouse 1971:170).						
2	Automatic machine	Brown	Other medical/chemical	Present	Embossed	
These fragments are from a 1-gallon jug. A base fragment is present with the Owens Illinois diamond and oval maker's mark (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]) and "REC C / 'CLOROX' in a diamond / PAT OFF / 20 0" embossed on it. The 1-gallon Clorox jug with a finger ring handle dates from 1951 to 1955 (Sandelin 2008).						
2	Automatic machine	Brown	Alcoholic-whiskey	Present	None	
These complete bottles have "'N' in a square 72 / D-1 / 51" embossed on their bases. This maker's mark is from the Obear-Nester Glass Co. and dates from 1915 to present (Toulouse 1971:374). "ONE PINT" is embossed on the bottom of their bodies. "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" is embossed around the shoulder, which dates 1933-1964 (University of Utah et al. 1992).						
1	Automatic machine	Brown	Alcoholic-whiskey	Present	Embossed	
This partial bottle has the Owens Illinois diamond and oval maker's mark, Plant 101, Year 5 (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]) and "023" embossed on the base. "8A ONE PINT" is embossed on the side.						
15+	Automatic machine	Brown	Alcoholic-beer	Not present	None	
These fragments are from an unknown number of bottles.						

# Part C - Historic Site

State No 42UT1590

Agency No

Temp. No 5304-01

1	Automatic machine	Brown	Alcoholic-beer	Present	None
This complete bottle has "REGISTERED / 3A / 8611-A / BP. LTD", the Owens Illinois diamond and oval maker's mark, Plant 20, Year 0, and "Duraglas" embossed on two sides of body. The Duraglas dates since 1940 (Toulouse 1971:170) and the Owens Illinois mark dates 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:403). A metal cap is also present.					
1	Automatic machine	Brown	Other medical/chemical	Present	Embossed
This complete bottle has the Owens Illinois diamond and oval maker's mark, Plant 2, Year 0 (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]) and "3 / 1" embossed on the base.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Unknown	Present	None
This partial vessel has "A-G / 19" and the Owens Illinois diamond and oval maker's mark, Plant 12, Year 50 (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]) embossed on the base.					
2	Automatic machine	Clear	Unknown	Not present	None
These are jar rim fragments from 2 unknown vessels.					
6+	Automatic machine	Clear	Unknown	Not present	None
These fragments are from an unknown number of vessels.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Alcoholic-whiskey	Not present	Embossed
This partial bottle has "National Distillers" and "TURN TO OPEN" embossed on the cap.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Alcoholic-whiskey	Present	Embossed
This complete bottle has "1 OT / 40 50 / DES PAT APP FOR" embossed on the base. "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" is embossed around the shoulder, which dates 1933-1964 (University of Utah et al. 1992). "Spot bottle" is embossed on the other shoulder.					
2	Automatic machine	Clear	Other	Not present	Embossed
These fragments are from a possible vase. Some lines are embossed around the base and the shoulder.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Other medical/chemical	Present	None
This complete bottle has "3 / 7" and the Owens Illinois diamond and oval maker's mark, Plant 12, Year 0 (1929-1954 [Toulouse 1971:403]) embossed on the base.					
2	Automatic machine	Clear	Alcoholic-whiskey	Not present	Embossed
These fragments are from one bottle. "Law forbids reuse and resale" is embossed on one of the fragments. There is a square pattern embossed around the base.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Unknown	Not present	None
This is a jar lid fragment.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Unknown	Present	None
This base fragment is from an unknown vessel. "239 12 / 'Ball' / 28" is embossed on it. This maker's mark is from Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co. and dates since 1888 (Toulouse 1971:67).					

# Part C - Historic Site

State No 42UT1590

Agency No

Temp. No 5304-01

1	Automatic machine	Clear	Other non-alcoholic	Present	None
This fragment has "Sterlingglass" in cursive letters and "249 / 12" embossed on it. No information was found regarding this mark.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Alcoholic-whiskey	Not present	Embossed
This complete bottle has "Law forbids reuse and resale" embossed on one side. There is a square pattern embossed around the base.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Insulators	Present	None
This complete bottle has "'7112' in a square / 'MG' in a square '18' in a square" embossed on the base. This maker's mark is from Maywood Glass Co. and dates from ca. 1940 to 1959 [Toulouse 1971:357]).					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Other alcoholic	Present	None
This partial bottle has "GC / 35 54 / 8" embossed on the base. This maker's mark is from the Glass Containers Corp. and dates since 1945 (Toulouse 1971:220).					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Other domestic bottle	Present	Embossed
This complete bottle has "Jergens / 'HA' sideways / D. PAT. APPL D. FOR" embossed on the base. This maker's mark is from the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. and dates from 1920 to 1964 (Toulouse 1971:239).					
3	Automatic machine	Clear	Alcoholic-whiskey	Not present	None
These fragments are from the neck of a whiskey bottle.					
1	Automatic machine	Clear	Other domestic bottle	Present	Embossed
This complete bottle has "Helene Curtis / 5" embossed on the base. Helene Curtis Industries, Inc. dates since 1945 (Wilson 2008).					
1	Automatic machine	Green	Soda/mineral water	Present	Embossed
This fragment has "COCA-COLA / TRADE MARK REGIST / BOTTLE PAT D-106" embossed on it. The first bottling agreement for Coca Cola was in 1899 (The Coca Cola Company 2008). Green glass has a manufacturing range of ca. 1860 to present (University of Utah et al. 1992).					
1	Automatic machine	Red	Other non-alcoholic	Not present	None
This is a household drinking glass.					
1	Automatic machine	White-milk	Cosmetic	Not present	None
This complete bottle has "1" embossed on the base. It is a possible cream container. Milk glass was manufactured since ca. 1890 (University of Utah et al. 1992).					

12. Maximum Density - #/sq m (glass and ceramics) 5

## 13. Tin Cans

Type	#	Opening	Height (in)	Diameter (in) or Length x Width (in)	Modified	Label/Mark	Function
Coffee can (CE)	1	Removable lid			No	None	Coffee

This can is a partially crushed and disintegrating.

# Part C - Historic Site

State No 42UT1590

Agency No

Temp. No 5304-01

Coffee can (CE)	1	Removable lid	No	None	Unknown
This can is disintegrating.					
Coffee can (CE)	1	Removable lid	No	Present	Coffee
This can is a partially crushed and disintegrating. There is a partially legible label that reads: "COFFEE General foods Corp. NY / Made in USA."					
Hole-in-top cans (TD)	2	Unknown	No	None	Other
These partially crushed and disintegrating cans are large evaporated milk hole-in-top cans most likely used by the Borden Milk Company and date from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29).					
Hole-in-top cans (TD)	12	Knife-cut	No	Present	Food
These partially crushed and disintegrating cans are large evaporated milk hole-in-top cans most likely used by the Borden Milk Company and date from 1916 to 1924 (Pulati 1973:29).					
Hole-in-top cans (TD)	9	Unknown	No	Present	Food
These cans are partially crushed and disintegrating. Hole-in-top cans have a manufacturing range of post-1900 to the mid-1980s (Rock 1993).					
Sanitary can (TC)	1	Unknown	No	Present	Other
This is a crushed and disintegrating cone-top beer can with the cap still attached. Cone-top beer cans were manufactured from 1935 to 1959 (Dobbs and Harris 1974:7).					
Sanitary can (TC)	1	Completely cut around	No	Present	Food
This can is a partially crushed and disintegrating.					
Sanitary can (TC)	1	Completely cut around	No	None	Unknown
This can is a partially crushed and disintegrating.					
Sanitary cans (TC)	2	Knife-cut	No	Present	Other
These talcum powder cans are partially crushed and disintegrating.					
Sanitary cans (TC)	2	Knife-cut	No	Present	Food
These cans are partially crushed and disintegrating.					
Sanitary cans (TC)	3	Unknown	No	Present	Food
These cans are partially crushed and disintegrating.					
Sanitary cans (TC)	2	Other	No	None	Other
These are partially crushed and disintegrating cone-top beer cans with no cap on them. Cone-top beer cans were manufactured from 1935 to 1959 (Dobbs and Harris 1974:7).					
Sanitary cans (TC)	9	Unknown	No	None	Food
These cans are partially crushed and disintegrating.					
Undetermined cans (TZ)	2	Unknown	No	None	Food
These cans are crushed and disintegrating.					
Utility can (CU)	1	Removable lid	No	None	Unknown
This can is a partially crushed and disintegrating.					
Utility can (CU)	1	Pour spout	No	Present	Other
This solvent can is a partially crushed and disintegrating.					



## Part C - Historic Site

State No 42UT1590

Agency No

Temp. No 5304-01

CCA = Cut completely around

Maximum Can Density - #/sq m: 5

**\*14. Landscape and Constructed Features (locate on site map) - See Guide for additional categories**

Describe: None

**\*15. Buildings and Structures (locate on site map)**

Describe: None

**16. Comments/Continuations - Please make note of any Historic Record search performed**

(County Records, General Land Office, Historic Society, Land Management Agency Records, Oral Histories/Interviews)

C9 continued: Concrete (CO).

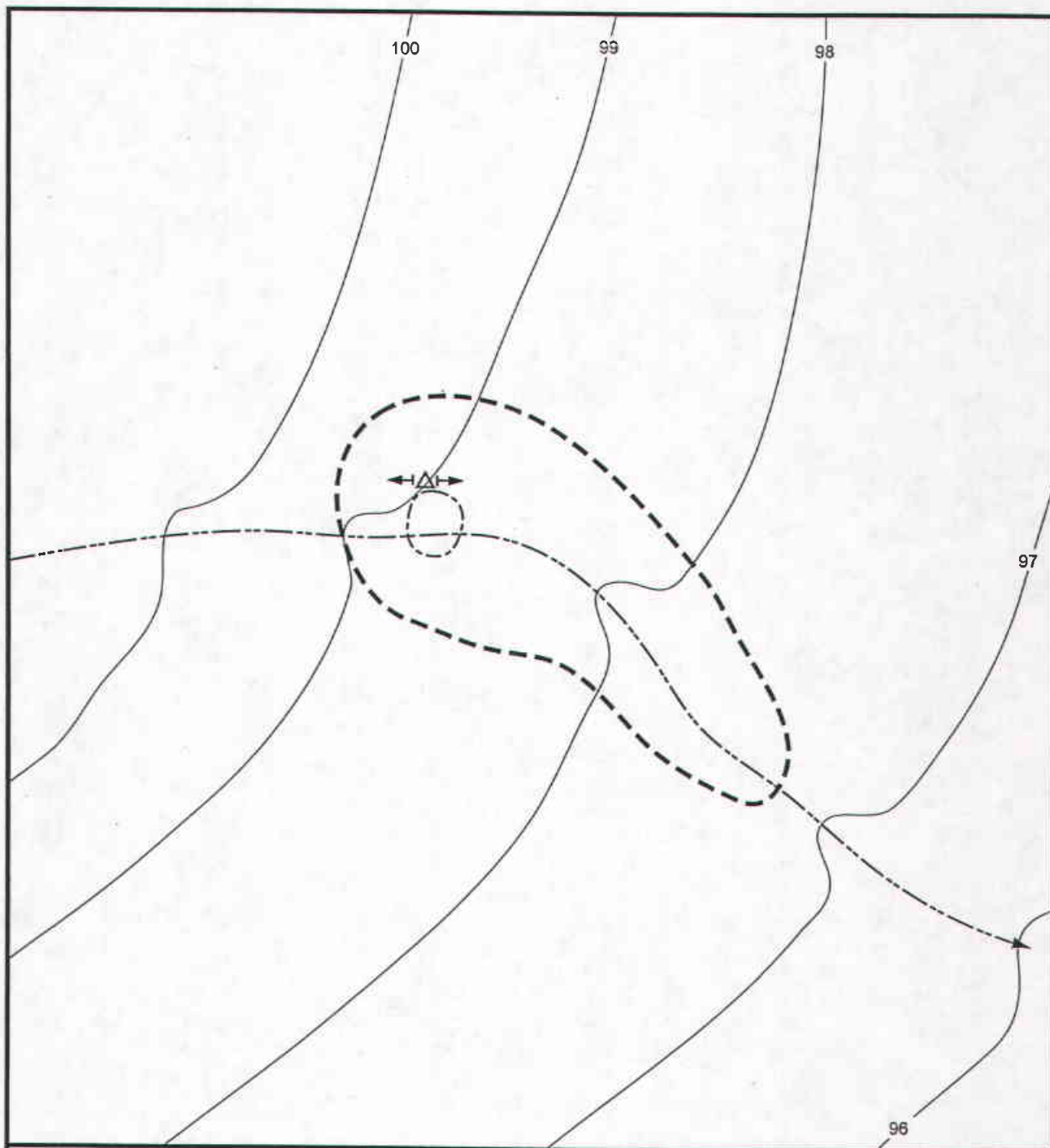
This site is not shown on a GLO map dating to 1912. A search of historic land patents and mineral survey records showed no records relevant to this site.

42UT1590\_5304\_4571.JPG

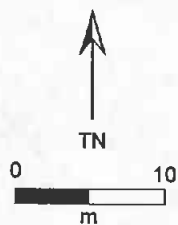


42UT1590\_5304\_4572.JPG





### 42UT1590 Site Map



Contour interval: 1.0 m

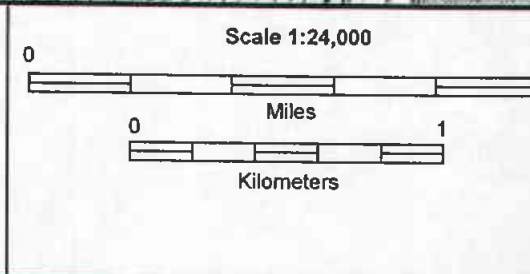
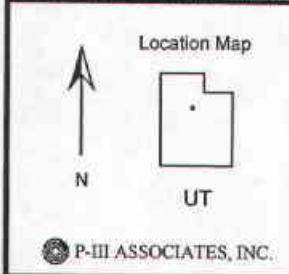
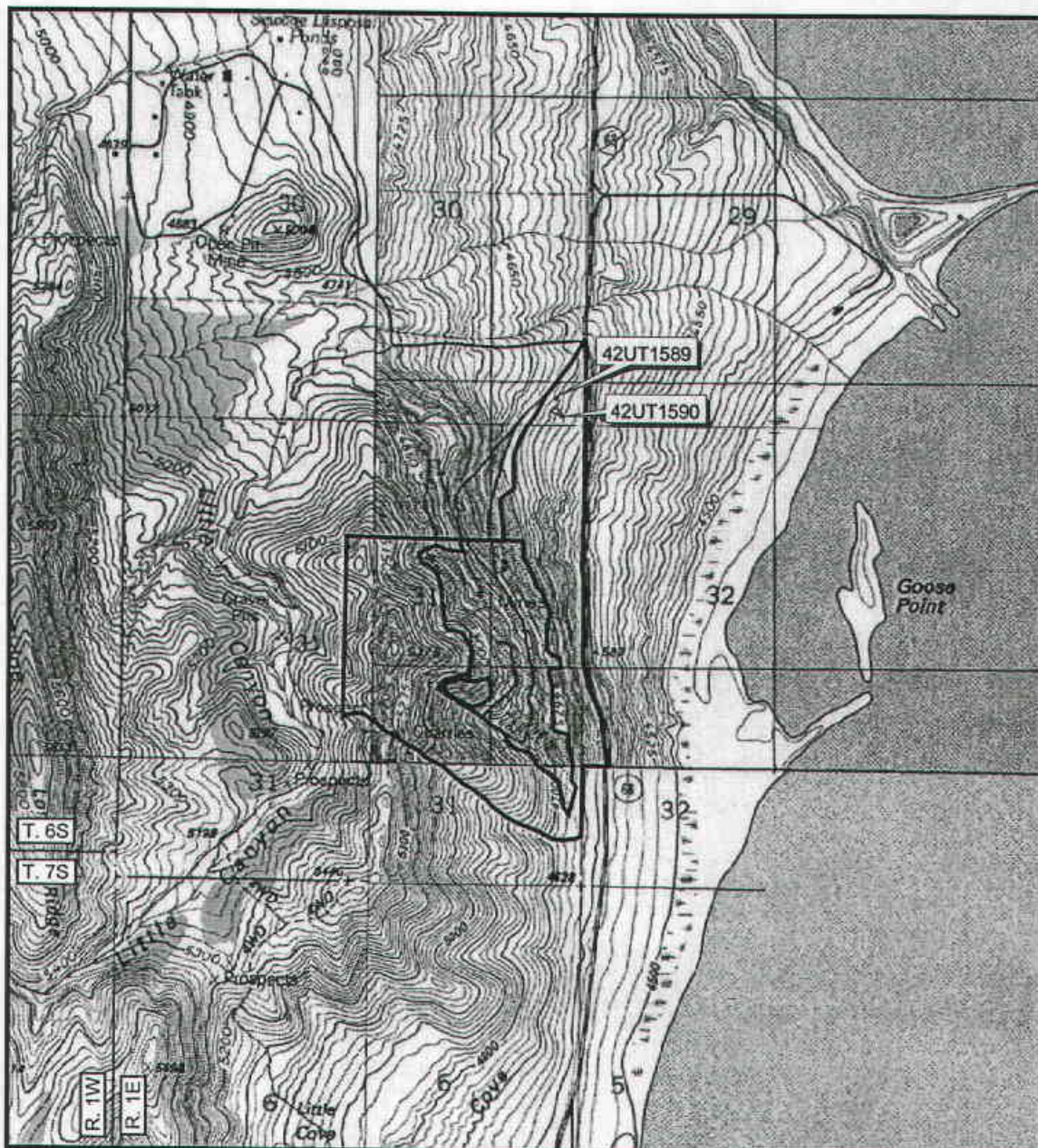
Scale ratio: 1:500



P-III ASSOCIATES, INC.

- Datum
- Extent of surface artifacts
- Intermittent drainage
- Photo point
- Area of increased artifact density





**Geneva Rock Quarry Inventory**

Soldiers Pass, UT 1993;  
Saratoga Springs, UT 1994;  
Pelican Point, UT 1992; &  
Lincoln Point, UT 1993

Township: 6-7S; Range: 1W-1E

Contour Interval: 5 feet & 20 feet

Map in NAD 27 (Conus)

Extent of project area

Area not inventoried

Site boundary

1990

## IMACS ENCODING FORM

Encoder's Name Diane R. Collett

To be completed for each site form.  
For instructions and codes, see IMACS Users Guide.

1 42 - UT - 1590  
State Site Number

2 -  
Agency Site Number

6 U-08-PD 027p  
Agency Report Number

10 4662  
Elevation

11 12 426159 4457108  
Zone Easting Northing

12 SE SE SE 30 6 S 1 E  
1/4 1/4 1/4 Sec. T. R.

13 1  
Merid.

14 Pelican Point, Utah 1992 17 PR  
USGS Map Owner

18 Forest Dist./Park

19 N/A  
Loc. Cur. Materials

21 B  
Cond.

22 ER OT OT  
Impacts

23 D  
N.R.

26 PD  
Organ.

28 3 - 4 - 08  
Survey Date

29 2 998  
Slope Aspect

30 9 C  
Water: distance/type

31 BEC  
Geog. Unit

32 E A  
1st 2st  
Topographic Location

33 A  
Dep.

34 E N N N  
1 2 3  
Vegetation

35  
Misc. Text, Site Name

2 Culture/Dating Method

3 Area

4 Collect

5 Depth

6 Excav. Status

7 Prehistoric Artifacts

8 Lithic Tools: # / type

9 # Flaking Stages

11 Ceramics: #/type

13 Features: # / type

14 Architecture: # / material / type

2 ZZ Historic Themes

3 EA F Culture/Dating Method

4 1920 1950 Dates

5 590 Area

6 A Collect

7 F Depth

8 C Excav. Status

9 TC CU CS  
TD CE CR  
TZ GL WD  
Artifacts

14 Features: # / type

15 Architecture: # / material / type